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Fate of Next Israeli Government May Hinge on 13 Elderly Sages

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The fate of the next government of Israel may hinge on 13 bearded and elderly men called the council of Torah sages.

The council of sages, a court composed of revered rabbis, yeshiva (Talmudic school) heads and scions of Hassidic dynasties, is the governing body of the ultra-Orthodox Agudat Israel Party, which holds the key to the formation of a coalition government by either Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ruling Likud or the opposition Labor Party.

Neither the Likud nor Labor can form a government without the six Agudat Israel members of the Knesset (parliament) who were elected in Tuesday's national election, since the two major parties ended up in a virtual tie. According to incomplete returns, Labor won 49 seats and the Likud 48, but uncounted ballots from the armed services were expected to create a deadlock. Sixty-one votes in the Knesset are needed to form a government.

U.S. Denies a Shift On F-16s for Israel

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The administration, reversing an earlier statement, said on Thursday that all deliveries of F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel will be based on whether Jerusalem violated U.S. law by using such planes to destroy an Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Administration spokesmen said that no decision has been made to resume delivery of the F-16s, but indicated that the decision would come before July 17.

After the destruction of the Iraqi reactor on June 7, President Reagan suspended the shipment of four F-16s pending a study on whether Israel violated an arms sales agreement by using U.S.-supplied planes in the raid. They were to have been delivered June 12.

Another shipment of six aircraft is due to leave the United States on July 17. Earlier statements at the White House and State department indicated that delivery would not be affected by the review.

"The review on whether there was a violation of the arms sales agreement [by Israel] continues and no decision has been made," said the White House deputy spokesman, Larry Speakes. "The review is expected to be completed prior to any decision which is necessary on the future shipments of F-16s."

The State Department spokesman, Dean Fischer, said that it was a "fair interpretation to say that all future F-16 deliveries would be affected by the decision on whether Israel had violated U.S. law."

Mr. Fischer declared that a decision would be made "by the time required" — meaning before the July 17 scheduled delivery date for the next batch of six planes.

On June 10, a senior U.S. offi-

cials said that "no other arms deliveries would be affected" by the order, which suspended the delivery of the four F-16s. Last week, another senior U.S. official said that suspension of the F-16 deliveries to Israel was "temporary." Sources have said the four planes would soon be released.

State Department officials laid the blame for the confusion on White House officials, including Mr. Speakes, who indicated on Wednesday that F-16 deliveries would soon be resumed and that a decision had already been made.

Israel maintains that the raid was defensive in nature because its aim was to prevent Iraq from developing nuclear weapons for potential use against the Jewish State.

The daily newspaper Ma'ariv said its unofficial tally of about 85 percent of the vote showed the Laborites with 607,916 votes and the conservative Likud with 607,511, out of the 1,613,584 valid votes cast. That would give each party 49 seats.

Returns Remain Close

TEL AVIV (AP) — The latest unofficial results from Tuesday's national election showed Labor and the Likud bloc still in a close race for seats in the Knesset.

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The unanimous ruling affirmed the president's authority to void U.S. court judgments won by American companies with money claims against Iran, and to allow those claims to be settled by an international tribunal.

In a unanimous opinion, the court said that former President Jimmy Carter was empowered to prevent American companies from pursuing claims against Iran in U.S. courts.



Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, second from right, is flanked by Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko after talks in Moscow Thursday.

U.S. High Court Upholds Pact That Freed Hostages From Iran

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Thursday upheld President Carter's actions in freeing the 52 American hostages held in Iran, clearing the way for the transfer of up to \$2 billion in Iranian assets by July 19.

Under the agreement, \$1 billion of the assets are to be placed under the jurisdiction of a tribunal at The Hague for claims settlements. The agreement provides that Iran must replenish the fund whenever it falls below \$500 million.

The unanimous ruling affirmed the president's authority to void U.S. court judgments won by American companies with money claims against Iran, and to allow those claims to be settled by an international tribunal.

The court upheld a lower-court ruling sustaining the president's power to settle the international crisis by suspending private suits against Iran and transferring the assets out of the country.

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Suits Nullified

To secure the release of the hostages on Jan. 20, Mr. Carter agreed to nullify an estimated 450 private suits for claims against Iran. Under the agreement, all but \$1 billion of the funds must be transferred to Iran by July 19. The \$1 billion will be used by the international tribunal to consider and pay the claims of U.S. companies against Iran.

The nine-member tribunal consists of three Americans, three Iranians, two representatives from Sweden and one from France.

President Reagan has said he would abide by the agreement which was struck just hours before he took office.

Borrowed T-Shirt

His mother tried to make arrangements with friends to pick him up. Mr. Courty waited in a T-shirt given him by Conair workers in a Conair police office. Hours later, at about 5:20 a.m., he was attacked again, by a group of about 15 young people who stripped him of his pants. Then, police said, the youths started chasing him, and, as he fled across 42d Street, others joined in the chase, throwing bottles and cans.

Mr. Courty ran into the subway, jumped a turnstile, and was stopped by two transit police. "He never said a word," Mr. Cassar said. "We tried to hold him, but he pulled away and ducked into the subway." The mob followed. At the second underground level, as deep into the subway as one can go, Mr. Courty jumped onto the tracks. Mr. Cassar tried to shut off the power, but failed. Mr. Courty seized — or fell upon — the electrified third rail, and died.

The medical examiner's office has yet to make an announcement on the cause of death. Nor has there been any information from the examiner's office on whether, at the time of his death, Mr. Courty had been using alcohol or drugs. Some reports had it that Mr. Courty died of a heart attack — that he died of fright.

Search for Better Life Ends in Death in N.Y.

By Joyce Wadler
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — He was 26. He had been working at odd jobs in Connecticut, pumping gas, washing tables. But he "wanted something better," according to his family, so last Friday he put on a jacket and a tie and left for a job interview in Washington.

He never got there. He got as far as New York, where he was mugged and stripped of most of his clothes, mugged again hours later and stripped of his pants, then chased through Times Square by a mob of youths who threw bottles at him and laughed at him.

He ran, past the hookers and junkies on Eighth Avenue, across 42d Street, into a subway. Two police officers grabbed him, but, with the mob behind him, he bolted. He jumped on the tracks and died, and as he died, the mob that had chased him laughed.

The police at first assumed he was a vagrant, a crazy, perhaps, and he lay in the morgue for two days. Then his parents called. He wasn't a vagrant, he was their son. And he had called them for help after he had been attacked the first time.

"Mom, help me get out of here," he had said.

Nightmare Chase

Crime stories are not new to New York. Neither are stories of out-of-towners attacked when they stray into bad neighborhoods after dark.

But the story of Gerald Courty, from Torrington, Conn., has shocked New York. Perhaps it is because he was a young man seeking a better life, perhaps because of the nightmare quality of the chase through the streets. At the time of the second attack, he had, after all, nothing left to steal — he

was wearing only a T-shirt and blue jeans. And when he died, there was no remorse from the crowd.

"They thought it was a big joke," said a transit patrolman, Elwin Cassar, who tried to stop Mr. Courty.

The case is being investigated by transit and city police, and a number of troubling questions — such as what, if anything, incited the mob to attack — are being asked. Mr. Courty's parents have refused to talk to the press any more.

"I just can't stand to go over it one more time," his mother, Mary, said Wednesday morning.

But the following story emerges from earlier published accounts and talks with relatives:

Gerald Courty, who was a good student through high school and two years of college, had been living for the past month with an uncle, Dave Coury, in Torrington.

Gerald was voted "hardest worker" and "most influential" in high school, graduated in the top tenth of his high school class and made the dean's list two years in a row at Fairfield University in Fairfield, Conn.

But in the past few years, according to transit and city police, he had not quite gotten a foothold. He had traveled around the country, to Texas, Florida and Washington, D.C. He had traveled to Lebanon, his ancestry is Lebanese.

"He always wanted to get a big job somewhere," said an aunt who asked not to be identified. Dave Coury, who characterized his nephew as "a normal, well-behaved young fellow who didn't smoke, didn't drink," said he thought Gerald "wanted to travel mostly."

His mother tried to make arrangements with friends to pick him up. Mr. Courty waited in a T-shirt given him by Conair workers in a Conair police office. Hours later, at about 5:20 a.m., he was attacked again, by a group of about 15 young people who stripped him of his pants. Then, police said, the youths started chasing him, and, as he fled across 42d Street, others joined in the chase, throwing bottles and cans.

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INSIDE

Limited Breast Surgery Found Effective

Surgery that spares most of the breast can be as effective as radical mastectomy in treating women with early breast cancer, according to a major study done in Italy. Page 5.

Discontent Among Chinese Refugees

Some ethnic Chinese who went from Vietnam to China are now moving to the Portuguese colony of Macao and saying that more and more of them are disillusioned with life in China. Page 3.

TOMORROW

Cutting the Cost of Phoning

Travelers are often stunned at hotel checkout time to discover exorbitant long-distance phone charges on their bills — sometimes as much as 300 percent of the cost of the call. Surcharges on international calls are legal — but they can be avoided. Some tips for long-distance talkers in Weekend in tomorrow's Trib.

By Joyce Wadler
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Shaking off the national pessimism that affected the country in 1979 and 1980, the American public again thinks the United States will be better off in the future than it is now, the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll shows.

In 1979, for example, 24 percent of the public thought that the country would be better off in five years while 43 percent believed it would be worse off, a reversal of a 20-year polling pattern of optimistic expectations. But now 46 percent believe 1986 will be better than 1981, while 29 percent expect it to be worse.

Optimistic economic expectations play a major part in that shift, but there is more than hope involved. For the first time in at least three and a half years of Times-CBS News Polls, more

Americans report that their family financial situations have improved in the last year than report that they have worsened.

Although the latest poll cannot establish it absolutely, President Reagan also appears to be helping to change the national mood. He seems to be pulling his supporters

• The U.S. unemployment rate unexpectedly dropped 0.3 percent in June. Page 7.

along into a hopeful view of the future, an influence that his predecessor, President Jimmy Carter, could not achieve. But the levels of optimism measured in this poll do not match those recorded in the 1960s and early 1970s.

This quarterly poll of public attitudes, involving 1,433 telephone interviews from June 22 to 27, also recorded some setbacks for Mr. Reagan. The percentage of Ameri-

cans approving his handling of his job dropped from 67 in April to 59 in this survey. The sharpest drops were registered among blacks, the poor and the elderly.

Public expectations also declined on two of the president's most important commitments: ensuring respect of the United States by other nations and reducing the size of the federal government. Moreover, the public split evenly on whether Democrats in Congress or Mr. Reagan "cares more about the needs and problems of people like yourself." The Democrats' argument that the president is concerned about the rich, not the poor, also seemed to have taken hold.

Still, Mr. Reagan's standing in public opinion remains nearly as commanding as it is on Capitol Hill, at least in terms of facing effective opposition. Only 16 percent of the people surveyed disapprove

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

Algeria	5,000 Dm.	Iron	130 Rob.	Nigeria	... 100 K.
Austria	15 S.	Iraq	15 L.	Norway	... 450 NLK.
Bahrain	6,000 Dm.	Italy	620 Rob.	Oman	... 4,650 Rials
Bulgaria	100 Dm.	Japan	400 Rob.	Pakistan	... 100 Rob.
Canada	C\$1.10	Jordan	400 Rob.	Peru	... 100 Rob.
Cambodia	400 Rob.	Korea	500 Rob.	Portugal	... 100 Rob.
Cyprus	100 Rob.	Kenya	500 Rob.	Qatar	... 100 Rob.
Denmark	1,50 Dkr.	Liberia	600 Rob.	Spain	... 450 S.X.
Egypt	85 P.	Lebanon	1,000 Rob.	Sweden	... 450 S.Kr.
Finland	4,500 FIM.	Liberia	10 L.	Turkey	... 4,250 Den.
France	4,000 FIM.	Madagascar	4,500 Rob.	Tunisia	... 4,200 Den.
Germany	2,00 D.M.	Malta	30 Cent.	U.S.A.	... 307.50
Greece	40 D.L.	Morocco	30 P.	U.S. Min. (Bar.)	... 307.50
Hungary	2,250 Ft.	Yugoslavia	2,250 Rob.	U.S.S.R.	... 30 D.

Established 1887

Collapse Near, Economic Aide Warns Poland

By John Darton
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The government said Thursday that the Polish economy is "on the road to catastrophe" and disclosed figures showing that economic performance had sunk far below that of any Eastern European country over the past 25 years.</p

Party Voting Helps Kania, Brings Profound Change

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The position of Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kania has been considerably strengthened as a result of Poland's first free election campaign since World War II.

A campaign to choose about 2,000 delegates for an extraordinary party congress on July 14 wound up this week with the election of Stefan Olszowski, who is widely regarded as one of the hardliners in the ruling Politburo. Despite Mr. Kania's personal backing, Mr. Olszowski received the votes of only 246 out of 440 delegates at a regional conference in Warsaw.

Mr. Olszowski's election means that most — but not all — of the party leadership will be able to attend the congress as delegates. They will then face a second hurdle, because the congress is to elect a new Central Committee and Politburo.

The Central Committee acts as a kind of policy-making body between congresses, which in normal times are held once every five years. The Politburo and secretariat function as an executive.

French and Spanish Agree To Fight Basque Terrorists

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — France has promised to stop Basque guerrillas who are attacking Spain from havens across the border. Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo of Spain said here Thursday.

"Henceforth there will be no sanctuary for Spanish terrorists in France," he told reporters after talks with President Francois Mitterrand of France.

French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said France now would be fighting Basque terrorism with the same determination as Spain.

Basque militants are waging a guerrilla war against the Madrid government in pursuit of an independent homeland.

Spanish and French government officials are to discuss coordinated countermeasures later this month.

Spain has accused France of harboring outlaw Spanish Basques in order to assure peace with the Basque population living on the French side of the border. The Basques, who have their own culture and language, have been active in Spain, but French Basques have been relatively quiet.

Spain has been particularly displeased by the French government.

Storm Kills 145 In Philippines

United Press International

MANILA — Relief agencies said Thursday that 145 persons were killed in floods and mud slides caused by a tropical storm that hit the central Philippines on Wednesday with heavy rains and center winds of 40 miles (64 kilometers) an hour.

Thirty persons were injured and 12 were reported missing. As the storm swept out of the country, rescue teams searched villages at the foot of the Mayon volcano, 180 miles southeast of Manila, where rain loosened volcanic debris, causing an avalanche that destroyed 597 houses and left 3,602 persons homeless.

Floods ravaged nine towns, destroying waterworks pipes, a flood control project and wide stretches of rice fields, a Red Cross spokesman said. The storm was the worst to hit the Philippines since a typhoon killed 101 persons last November.

U.K. Cigarettes Costlier

United Press International

LONDON — The government Thursday imposed an extra 3-pence (5.7-cent) tax on a pack of 20 cigarettes, raising the price of an average pack to 95 pence (\$1.76).

In the past, the selection of delegates was made by the ruling elite and then merely endorsed by the rank and file. This time, however, nearly 3 million party members have been able to vote for candidates of their choice by secret ballot in February, 1980.

80% Rejected

An analysis of the election results shows that the major upset

NEWS ANALYSIS

has taken place not at the top of the party, but at the next rung down. An estimated 80 percent of the 250-man Central Committee have not been elected as delegates.

The Central Committee acts as a kind of policy-making body between congresses, which in normal times are held once every five years. The Politburo and secretariat function as an executive.

Because of the changed nature of the election campaign, it is inaccurate to describe the new men as "Kania loyalists" in the old sense of owing their careers to him. But it does seem that a significant majority regard him as the leader best qualified to unite the party at a time of crisis.

Mr. Kania's authority has also been bolstered enormously by what was generally regarded here as a Soviet-inspired attempt to get rid of him. Rank-and-file party members rallied around him last month following the publication of a harshly worded letter from the Kremlin to the Polish Central Committee — and he has emerged politically stronger as a result.

A further paradox is that many of Mr. Kania's conservative critics in the Politburo now owe their survival largely to him. During the election campaign, he supported several hard-line candidates as delegates to the congress. This endorsement was in some cases decisive. It is assumed that he did so partly to placate Moscow, but also to preserve party unity.

One of the dangers of such a large turnover in the middle ranks of the party hierarchy is the creation of a disaffected group of politicians who could form the core of future opposition to Mr. Kania. By supporting his chief rivals in their election campaigns, he has effectively deprived this group of any natural leader.

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A further paradox is that many of Mr. Kania's conservative critics in the Politburo now owe their survival largely to him. During the election campaign, he supported several hard-line candidates as delegates to the congress. This endorsement was in some cases decisive. It is assumed that he did so partly to placate Moscow, but also to preserve party unity.

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Haig Strains Seen As 'Fact of Life'

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials say they have concluded that difficult, sometimes strained relations with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. are "a fact of life" in the Reagan administration, but they emphasize that Mr. Haig has the president's full confidence.

Because of the situation's sensitivity, several White House officials asked to remain anonymous if they discussed Mr. Haig. These sides said that "frustration" had been felt at the highest levels, even by Mr. Reagan's three top deputies, James A. Baker 3d, Edwin Meese 3d and Michael K. Deaver.

Discontent with Mr. Haig reportedly has been a subject of recent discussion among White House aides, and it has come up increasingly in interviews with reporters.

Tension between the State Department and White House have been a part of several recent administrations. In the present situation, the officials maintain that differences of personality, not policy, are the cause of difficulties with Mr. Haig, even though some policy differences are said to exist within the administration.

The White House aides' frustration is said to derive, in part, from what they consider a tendency by the press to magnify even minor episodes of friction. Some officials refused to comment on the Haig situation, saying they did not want to be part of still another news article.

UN Delegate Criticized

Several senior presidential aides agreed that new strain had arisen last week after reports quoting criticism by two State Department officials of Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the delegate to the United Nations.

The State Department officials, who accompanied Mr. Haig on his two-week trip to the Far East, were critical of the way Mrs. Kirkpatrick had handled negotiations leading up to a Security Council resolution condemning Israel for its raid on Iraq's nuclear power station June 7.

Mr. Reagan was reported to be so annoyed by the criticism that he threw down his copy of The New York Times and telephoned Mrs. Kirkpatrick to reassure her of his support. Mr. Haig disavowed the criticism and reportedly told Mr. Reagan that he had been embarrassed by it.

Meanwhile, the White House position of national security adviser Richard V. Allen, whom

Mr. Haig is known to consider as a rival for the president's ear in foreign policy, seems to have been strengthened.

Mr. Allen, reportedly incensed by an article in The Washington Star of State Department criticism of himself and Mr. Meese, used the criticism to rally support among his colleagues at the White House. Officials said: "You do not Xerox articles that criticize yourself, and pass them around at senior staff meetings, because you're a masochist," observed a Reagan aide, referring to Mr. Allen.

Allen's Role Broadened

In an act apparently planned before the latest flurry over Mr. Haig, Mr. Allen — who had had practically no public role — was authorized by his superiors to speak more freely to the press and public and to provide what one aide called "the presidential perspective" on foreign policy. Last week in Los Angeles, he went so far as to tell reporters that he did not understand what Mr. Haig meant by saying that Chinese-American relations had been declining for three years.

Mr. Allen said the criticism of Mrs. Kirkpatrick had brought out tensions that had subsided in the months since a series of initial difficulties with Mr. Haig. The earlier problems arose from the secretary's well-publicized unhappiness with the naming of Vice President Bush as "crisis coordinator," and Mr. Haig's declaration that he was in charge while Mr. Reagan was hospitalized after the attempt on his life March 30.

As one official put it, "The prevailing view at the White House is to try like hell to make the thing work." This official said tensions had been eased somewhat because Mr. Haig had convinced White House aides that he had not instigated the criticism of Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

Several officials also said that Mr. Haig's personality, which they described as "volatile" and "unstable," occasionally increased tensions. Some officials said, for example, that Mr. Haig appeared shaken and exhausted when he spoke to reporters in Los Angeles after reporting to the president on his trip to the Far East.

Questioned about State Department criticism of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Haig sarcastically told reporters, "It's your controversy — it's not mine." Several officials said this display contrasted sharply with the calm manner Mr. Haig shows in private, and which has impressed people at the White House.

U.S. High Court Upholds Iran Hostage Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

tol the activities of foreign journalists, because the majority of the superpowers' information agents are the foreign journalists. The CIA alone has more than 1,000 reporters for gathering information."

Islamic Republic also reported that revolutionary authorities had discovered 20 "safe houses" of anti-government groups in Tehran and arrested a number of people, including two high-ranking members of the Mujaheddin.

Election Preparations

The Interior Ministry announced Thursday that candidates for the elections to replace Mr. Bani-Sadr — whose whereabouts remained unknown — should declare themselves in the week beginning Saturday. The presidential elections are scheduled for July 24, as are elections for 46 Majlis (parliament) seats, including those of 27 deputies killed in the bomb attack.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, quoted on the state radio Thursday, rejected a recent offer by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein for a cease-fire during the Moslem fasting month of Ramadan, which begins Friday.

"Iran does not accept such a cease-fire at all and will continue the war with full force until the aggressor is driven out of the Islamic homeland," the spokesman said.

The official media announced that Ayatollah Khomeini would hold no meetings during Ramadan.

Paris Consulate Occupied

PARIS (AP) — A group of 30 masked Iranian militants opposed to the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini occupied the Iranian consulate here for three hours Thursday to protest recent executions in Iran. Two blocks away, supporters of the group clashed briefly with pro-Khomeini militants. Stones were thrown, but there were no injuries.

New Italian Premier Gets Reagan Message

(Continued from Page 1)

ROME — President Reagan told Italy's new premier, Giovanni Spadolini, that he is looking forward to meeting him this month at an economic summit meeting in Ottawa to "face and solve" the problems confronting the industrialized nations.

In a message of congratulations made public Thursday by Mr. Spadolini's office, Mr. Reagan told the Italian premier that relations between their countries have been marked by close cooperation. "Italy and the United States have maintained similar positions within NATO with a common view," the message said.



FLIPS OVER BIRTHDAY — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau went head over heels on the trampoline during celebrations Wednesday to mark Canada's 114th birthday. Mr. Trudeau, who mingled with the crowd, enlarged the Canada Day celebrations in an effort to instill a sense of national purpose in a people divided by regional and cultural loyalties. See Page 7 for how this new spirit of nationalism is affecting Canadian business.

Ethnic Refugees Ejected From Vietnam, Disillusioned by China, Seek New Home

By Keyes Beech
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — Some ethnic Chinese refugees who were forced to leave Vietnam over a two-year period for resettlement in China are now turning their backs on their Communist motherland.

Government officials in the nearby Portuguese colony of Macao said the transplanted Vietnamese of Chinese origin were arriving from China at a rate of 240 daily, bringing the total number there to 5,500.

Officials of this British colony estimated that 25,000 more will reach Hong Kong within the next three months. The refugees said their arrival was the beginning of an exodus, that more and more of them were becoming disillusioned with life in China.

"In other words, the Vietnamese boat people we are getting today are mostly not from Vietnam but from China," one official said.

About 250,000 Vietnam-born Chinese crossed the border into China before and after the China-Vietnam border war of 1979. The majority were resettled on state farms in four southern China provinces.

However, the refugees said, they were unable to adjust to life on the state farms because it was "too harsh."

Mainland Help Seen

Officials said the flight of refugees, which started early in May, could not have occurred without help from the mainland Chinese.

Macao marine police have seen Chinese fishing junks towing refugee

boat-laden boats close to Macao, then cutting them loose and moving off.

At first, the refugees bought sampans from mainland Chinese fishermen to make their escape. But then, the mainland Chinese started selling seats on sampans instead of the sampans — at \$200 each.

Because of this, most of the refugees arriving from China pretend they came from Vietnam.

Under Advisement

The meeting ended without a decision by President Reagan, who took the recommendations "under advisement."

The task force endorsed a "tamper-proof" Social Security card that would serve as a national identity card. Health and Human Services Secretary Richard S. Schweiker reportedly had questions about whether such a card would actually work and how it would be issued. Forgeries of present Social Security cards are common.

Refugees arriving from Vietnam are eligible for resettlement abroad, but those arriving from China are considered illegal immigrants and will be returned to China, if China will accept them officially said.

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Arizona Woman Emerges as U.S. Court Candidate

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Sandra D. O'Connor, a prominent Arizona jurist with Republican political credentials, has emerged as a leading candidate for the Supreme Court vacancy that will be created Friday when Justice Potter Stewart retires.

Ms. O'Connor, 51, a judge of the Arizona Court of Appeals, has enjoyed a rapid rise through the state's political and professional circles, impressing colleagues with her intellect, demeanor, organizational abilities and conservative views. She received one of the highest ratings of any judge evaluated in a 1980 state bar poll — 90 percent favorable.

She and her husband John, a well-known Phoenix attorney and active Republican, have three children.

She was either undecided or thought

she was best suited for the job.

She has usually proved more optimistic than judgments about the nation, is clearly stronger today. Forty percent believe their lives will be better in five years; 18 percent believe they will be worse.

Blacks, however, remain about as pessimistic as they were in 1979.

Good Times Ahead

Another measure of hopefulness came in the continuing improvement of expectations about family finances. Thirty-nine percent of the public expected to be better off in a year, while only 13 percent expected to be worse off. The rest were either undecided or thought

50,000 Mexican 'Guest Workers' Suggested as U.S. Annual Quota

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The White House task force on immigration has advised President Reagan to admit 50,000 Mexican alien "guest workers" to the United States each year and to grant permanent resident status to about 125,000 Cuban and Haitian refugees already in the country, according to officials.

But White House sources said that presidential approval was delayed by several reservations expressed when the plan was presented to a Cabinet meeting, including doubts about the practicality of a national identity card that would be used to detect illegal immigrants.

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The EEC Afghan Initiative

The obvious question raised by the EEC initiative on Afghanistan is whether the Soviet Union will agree to pull out its troops without a guarantee that it can dominate the government left behind. But the answer is as obscure as the question is obvious. Certainly, no one in the West knows and it is quite possible that no one in the Kremlin knows. What is known, although only in a sketchy way, is that the 75,000 to 100,000 Red Army soldiers in Afghanistan are being nibbled at mercilessly by the increasingly inventive and efficient Afghan freedom fighters. The Russians can always send more men and materiel into Afghanistan, but from Moscow the mountain valleys of the Hindu Kush must be starting to look like bottomless pits.

Nevertheless, the Soviet response to the European Community proposal — which the Russians view as British because they refuse to deal with the EEC as a political entity — does not seem to foreshadow a disposition toward compromise. For one thing, the Soviet Union has held firmly to its position that internal Afghan affairs are not subject to negotiation. Since the internal situation is the disease and international aspects such as the refugee problem are only symptoms, it seems unlikely that talks on that basis would be productive. There is also disagreement over participation of the Soviet-sponsored government of Babrak Karmal, but that's the sort of formula probably can be found.

The next question, then, is whether any talks are better than none. If Lord Carrington concludes after his visit to Moscow beginning Sunday that there is some bargaining room that could lead to a solution acceptable to the Afghans themselves and to the other

involved parties — including the Soviet Union, the United States, the EEC governments and Pakistan — then the process should go forward. But if Moscow remains adamant about limiting the talks to what are, after all, peripheral matters, it would be better not to get involved in a futile exercise.

There are temptations for the Europeans, who carried out the initiative, and the Americans, who may have stimulated it. Negotiations, no matter how sterile, would ease some of the tension that has complicated East-West relations since the Red Army invaded Afghanistan in December, 1979. They might possibly make it easier for theater nuclear talks to get under way and for the Salt process to resume. And most likely, perhaps, they would improve the atmosphere for trade. The Soviet Union and the Europeans alike would probably find it easier, for example, to proceed with the vast project being negotiated to pipe Siberian natural gas to Western Europe.

But the drawbacks of entering into such negotiations, if they seemed genuinely unpromising, would almost certainly outweigh the advantages. It could suggest that the West was participating because internal pressures for arms talks were becoming unbearable for some Western governments, and because Western economies are so dependent on East-bloc trade that the Soviet Union can use it as a political lever. Furthermore, the Soviet Union would quite possibly be the major beneficiary of precisely those arms and trade advantages that European leaders regard as incentives for talks. As a result, Moscow would again be able to demonstrate its uncanny ability to get something for nothing.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Days for Democracy

This week one might perfectly well have exclaimed, "Happy Second of July!" For jumping the gun on the 205th celebration of the nation's birthday, the authority could have been none other than John Adams. "The Second Day of July, 1776," he predicted a day later, "will be ... celebrated by succeeding Generations as the great anniversary Festival." John Adams assumed, incorrectly, that Americans would commemorate the Continental Congress' vote for independence, taken on July 2, and not the adoption two days later of the Declaration that justified the break with England.

When the founders declared the United States independent, chronology was less important to them than consistency. The first public proclamation of the Declaration in Philadelphia came on July 8, and not until July 19 did Congress vote to have the document inscribed on parchment. Then it took until Aug. 2 for most of the "original" signers to affix their names to the parchment, with one even delaying until November, possibly as a hedge until he had worked out the betting odds on successful insurrection.

The image of an immaculate parchment-signing that occurred precisely on July 4, in short, was a later invention that passed into American myth and memory, if only because it reinforced the desired impression of decisiveness among the Revolutionary leaders.

No rational commentary on American conditions ever prepares us adequately for that flurry of super-patriotic pronouncement known as the Fourth of July oration. For many people, the awesome self-assurance displayed in such orations seems so out of step with daily reality that, in recent years, the genre itself has been discredited. What the skeptics fail to understand is the degree to which in any given year such Independence

THE WASHINGTON POST

A Market for Sansalt Stew

The day we read that the Food and Drug commissioner wants the food industry to reduce the amount of salt in processing and to reveal salt content on food labels, we were lunching with a friend who adheres militantly to a low-sodium diet.

"When my doctor told me I might lower my blood pressure by cutting down sodium intake," he said, sprinkling some vinegar on his salad, "his attitude was perfunctory. He knows most people find it very hard to reduce enough to make their blood pressure go down — and not for lack of willpower. After a week or so without the saltshaker, you don't miss the taste; in fact, you discover that ordinary food tastes more interesting than you ever suspected."

"The reason it's still hard to reduce sodium intake is that salt and other forms of sodium are so pervasive. Salt is routinely added to canned vegetables; canned soups are a disaster. Forget mustard, ketchup and mayonnaise; hot dogs, cold cuts and cheese are out; pickles are deadly. Cakes, cookies and crackers will put your sodium into orbit, since baking soda is just as bad as salt. You can't even buy a safe loaf of bread."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 3, 1906

NEW YORK — Shouts of derision and mirth greeted the name of Mr. W.K. Hearst in the Republican County Committee at the Murray Hill Lyceum on Friday night, when he was mentioned as a leader whose mission it was to "save the people." The committee as a whole seemed to look upon Mr. Hearst in the character of a rescuer as a joke. Mr. James A. Allen said: "I had hoped that the Republican Party would array itself against the gigantic forces of corruption that are treading down the people, but I was disappointed. I am convinced that the only hope of the people is in the Independence League, under the leadership of Mr. William Randolph Hearst." There was a burst of hearty laughter.

Fifty Years Ago

July 3, 1931

SHANGHAI — Thirty-five Nanking government divisions aggregating 400,000 troops have opened a gigantic offensive against the Communist armies, commanded by the notorious red leaders Chu-Teh and Mao-Tse-Tung, are estimated at 360,000 and are strongly entrenched on a 185-mile front extending from east to west across mountainous central Kiang-Si. The Communists have 120,000 rifles, only one soldier in three being effectively armed. On account of arms shortage, Communist commanders have been using peasant spear brigades as vanguard shock troops armed with nondescript weapons and farming implements.

Computers for the Farm

By Neal R. Peirce

PRINCETON, Minn. — William C. Norris grew up on a Nebraska cattle and hog farm in the drought and depression 1930s. He started Control Data Corp. from scratch 24 years ago; today the computer firm and its subsidiaries boast \$3.8 billion in yearly sales. In the last decade Norris has plunged Control Data into an array of job-generating enterprises on *urf* that most corporations avoid like a plague — troubled inner cities.

Now, with customary audacity, Norris "returns" to the farm. But in this incarnation, he and Control Data proclaim what many people consider an antiquated gospel: that there is a

fuels, and too vulnerable to the rising costs of petroleum, pumped irrigation water and energy-based fertilizer.

The answer for Norris, is in smaller units and more labor-intensive methods — "not a mile and 40 acres or back-breaking labor," but a return to more of a "closed loop" model in which each farm integrates its crop, livestock and other activities.

Hann's history proved such small, self-sufficient farms uneconomic? No, says Bryan Roth, Control Data's agricultural services manager. Big farms only look more economic. "Large farms more often succeed because they're well-managed and have sound information systems." They are favored by feed suppliers, implement dealers, agriculture extension services and university-based research. "We find small farmers just as capable of making decisions, but lacking the same information flow," Roth says.

Enter Control Data, with a variety of computer-based services designed to balance the scales. They are on display at Princeton in computerized question-and-answer courses and videotape. The small farmer can educate himself on every topic from feeder pig production to raising honeybees, from nursery management to record keeping.

Entering key words will bring up answers to questions such as "What do I do when my lambs start shivering?" or "What bugs attack potatoes and how do I combat them?" A farmer can also use the Control Data computers as an electronic catalog of the latest farm technology.

Computer-based management systems are designed to make it easy for a farmer to keep financial or production records to aid him with planting decisions, tax records and marketing.

Within a few years, Norris says, these services may be so easy to use that farmers will want computer terminals in their homes. Roth remarks that Control Data can market its information-and-query services through "agricultural business centers" run by co-ops, banks, extension services or private entrepreneurs in farming communities across the country.

The objective is crystal clear: "We want," Roth says, "to pro-

vide the information base to let people start, manage and profit from small farm operations."

Norris adds: "We're not talking about 'hobby' farms that only provide subsistence for the family. We mean a family income in the \$25,000-\$30,000 range. We mean intensive, diversified farming that contributes to the country's food chain."

To make it happen, Control Data is plotting possible ways to get small farmers into markets that often freeze them out — possibly by "networking" several hundred small producers together for coordinated selling. Networking by computer should be more efficient than farm co-op methods. Such services, Roth maintains, would be economically priced, although he acknowledges that the entire package of farm programs "just drags with Control Data income streams."

One needn't own Control Data stock to welcome all this. If small-scale farming with computer backup is to have a fair try, the best force to have behind it is a profit-motivated corporation.

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McNamara on Third-World Farmers

Robert S. McNamara retired from the World Bank this week after 13 years as its president. Reprinted here are statements from two of the speeches that he used to build public understanding for his concepts of development:

Despite the magnitude of the problem in the countryside, focusing on rural poverty raises a very fundamental question: Is it a really sound strategy to devote a significant part of the world's resources to increasing the productivity of small-scale subsistence agriculture? Would it not be wiser to concentrate on the modern sector in the hope that its high rate of growth would filter down to the rural poor?

The answer, I believe, is no. Without rapid progress in small-holder agriculture throughout the developing world, there is little hope either of achieving long-term stable economic growth or of significantly reducing levels of absolute poverty.

• Absolute poverty is a condition of life so degraded by disease, illiteracy, malnutrition and squalor as to deny its victims basic human necessities; a condition of life so limited as to prevent realization of the potential of the genes with which one is born; a condition of life so degrading as to insult human dignity; and yet a condition of life so common as to be the lot of some 40 percent of the peoples of the developing countries. And are not we who tolerate such poverty, when it is within our power to reduce the number afflicted

by it, failing to fulfill the fundamental obligations accepted by civilized men since the beginning of time?

In my view, the fundamental case for development assistance is the moral one. The whole of human history has recognized the principle — at least in the abstract — that the rich and the powerful have a moral obligation to assist the poor and the weak. That is what the sense of community is all about — any community: the community of the family, the community of the village, the community of the nation, the community of nations.

— Annual meeting, Nairobi, Sept. 24, 1973.

The principal goals of development are to accelerate economic growth, and to eradicate what I have termed absolute poverty.

The two goals are intrinsically related, though governments are often tempted to pursue one without adequate attention to the other. But from a development point of view, that approach always fails in the end. The pursuit of growth without a reasonable concern for equity is ultimately socially destabilizing, and often violently so. And the pursuit of equity without a reasonable concern for growth tends to redistribute economic stagnation.

— Annual meeting, Washington, Sept. 30, 1980.

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A Call for Cooperation With a New Italian Premier

By Adolfo Battaglia

The writer has been a Republican Party member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies since 1972 and is chairman of the chamber's Finance and Treasury Committee.

ROME — Italians have two opinions about the new government of Premier Giovanni Spadolini, the secretary of the small Republican Party of Italy. The first is that his tenure means business as usual, and will last maybe six months. The second is that it represents the start of a long tide of a deep change in the country's political life.

The second view is of course shared by the Republican Party and the Socialist Party, which is led by Bettino Craxi. These parties, together with the Liberal and Social Democratic parties which orbit around them, account for 25 percent of the electorate. Republicans and Socialists, long quarreling political cousins, achieved unity during the 33-day crisis after the resignation of Adolfo Moro's government.

The idea that unites them is not particularly Machiavellian: They say that the Christian Democrats are worn out after 36 years in power and can no longer govern effectively, that the Communist Party is unmanageable in a Cabinet coalition, and that therefore only they can put Italy's house in order. The case is logical for anyone who doubts that Christian Democrats and Com-

munist who are limping today can become sprinters tomorrow.

By the same logic, the program of the new government will differ from that of its 40 predecessors since World War II. Next Monday in parliament, when he seeks a vote of confidence for his government, Spadolini will not promise a thousand little things to everyone. He will present a short program focused on only four problems: terrorism, corruption, inflation and Italy's role in the Western alliance. His premise is that Italy can be said to be governed only if his Cabinet can make its mark in these four basic areas. He has stated privately that if he cannot do so he will resign.

Communist Problem

In short, the Socialists and the Republicans intend to provide the capacity to govern that the Christian Democrats have lost and that the Communists do not have. This is a most ambitious attempt to become the long-term structural framework of a re-newed political system.

Republicans, Socialists and Christian Democrats share a problem: The Communist Party is still strong, with 30 percent of the electorate and control of the strongest unions. No great industrial democracy can be governed without a broad consensus, some form of social contract. The battle

against inflation cannot be waged in Italy, where the rate is about 20 percent, without an understanding with unions. Thus, Spadolini is acting for a curb on public expenditure and for an agreed rate of inflation that will serve as an upper limit on growth in the prices of public services and utilities, but also on labor costs.

To achieve all his goals, including increased labor productivity, he needs cooperation from the unions and from Parliament. Both these needs require him to develop a working relationship with the Communist Party. He does not have very much to offer it. His main selling point is that he is the first premier in the history of the republic who does not belong to the conservative Roman Catholic party. This may not affect the relationship between state and church, but it should improve the relationship between the left and the government.

Western Tradition

About the need for such an improvement the entire political establishment agrees, apart from a few extremists in various parties. And on the improvement will depend, to a great degree, the longevity of the new government. But Spadolini is known not only as an optimist but also as a remarkably lucky man.

What is happening in Italy has little to do

with France's recent experience. Francois Mitterrand brought four Communists into the Cabinet, creating a new form of coalition. Spadolini has kept the traditional coalition of the last 30 years, but has modified it in favor of the Republicans and the Socialists, who, unlike France's Socialists, do not maintain an alliance with the Communists.

Spadolini belongs to the political tradition of the Republicans' Carlo Sforza, Italy's most important foreign minister right after the war, and Ugo La Malfa. This is the most pro-American tradition in Italy, with emphasis on European defense against Soviet expansionism. Precisely because of this pro-American heritage, Spadolini maintains that it is legitimate to ask Washington to conceive its economic policy in terms of cooperation with Europe. This is all the more necessary because U.S. monetary policy is creating difficulties in Europe just when Washington is asking its allies to make good on their defense commitments.

If these various Italian needs were understood by Rome's allies, it would be regrettable. Something is changing in Italy, as it is in Europe. Many say that the new government represents a historic development. I don't know about that, but surely it is not just business as usual.

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Central America: The Perspective From Moscow

By Jonathan Power

views. The deputy director, Prof. Oleg Bykov, and a Latin American expert, Dr. Kiva Maidik, made four principal points.

• Attempts to explain the revolutionary ferment in Central America as "the hand of Moscow" are beyond common sense. This is a childish, nonscientific, cowboy explanation. Present developments stem 100 percent from internal pressures.

• Our relationship is a subtle one. We are not an ally of Nicaragua at the moment, but we could become one. It is a process of evolution... We will give Nicaragua arms, if others refuse them, to

protect the revolution from aggression. If the Mexican Army defends Nicaragua, that would be the ideal solution. But whatever happens, we will not give offensive or strategic arms...

• We do not dream about or aspire to a military base in Central America. We do not want to be provocative in the United States' backyard. From a military point of view, a base would be vulnerable. In case of a great conflict our position would not be tenable. We're on thin ice there. Every move has to be contemplated. We have to be careful. There is the ever-present risk of getting out of hand.

In El Salvador the Cubans are helping coordinate revolutionary assistance" but there are "no Soviet guns and no Cuban guns.

The greatest source of arms for the guerrillas is what they capture and what they buy in New York from the *Cosa Nostra*.

These conversations raise interesting questions. Are the Soviet officials lying, putting out a false seal, while in collusion with Havana, they carefully and clandestinely work to subvert the pro-Western regimes in Central America and, at the same time, build themselves a platform from which to attack the soft underbelly of Mexico and the United States?

Or are they telling the truth, reasonably sure about two things: first, that they do have to steer carefully when they are in the United States' "backyard," and second, that events in their own momentum are giving them all the prizes they can comfortably handle?

The truth is probably somewhere around midpoint between these two deductions. The Russians and the Cubans do not have to win the hand of friendship from the revolutionary forces in Central America; and their strategic ambitions in that part of the world are limited. U.S. efforts to portray them as having a military master plan have turned out to look somewhat foolish.

Policy Needed

On the other hand, if the United States had not aggressively confronted Cuba over its gunrunning to El Salvador, the Cubans, with the connivance of Moscow, would gladly have apped their military stake in El Salvador to give the revolution a good shove in their direction. Undoubtedly the Reagan administration's decision to tackle the "source" of the gunrunning shook up Moscow's policy-makers.

A discussion of this kind, how-

ever, only highlights the desperate need for a unified Western policy to get on top of the revolutionary ferment in Latin America and make sure Moscow does not benefit from Western mistakes. The issue, as Hans Morgenthau

Modified Mastectomy Found to Be Effective

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Surgery that spares most of the breast can be as effective as radical mastectomy in treating women with early breast cancer, according to a major study done in Italy and published this week in *The New England Journal of Medicine*.

The study, considered the best of its kind to date, has thus far shown no difference in cancer recurrence or survival between women who had a partial mastectomy followed by radiation therapy and women who underwent the older, more disfiguring operation.

Although previous studies suggested this, the new study is the only large-scale, well-controlled study to show it. The researchers concluded that "radical mastectomy appears to involve unnecessary mutilation" in patients with early breast cancer.

The findings, which support the growing trend toward more conservative surgery for breast cancer, apply only to women whose cancers are very small at the time of diagnosis. Such women, though now seen more frequently than in the past as a result of educating patients, self-examination and the use of mammography, represent only about 14 percent of breast-cancer patients.

In another study in the same issue of the journal, U.S. researchers reported the first clear-cut evidence that older breast-cancer patients whose disease has spread beyond the breast can benefit greatly from postoperative chemotherapy. Previous studies had shown such benefits primarily to patients under age 50.

Individual Treatment

The two studies present further evidence that survival of breast-cancer patients depends less on the surgery chosen than on additional treatments given patients with more advanced disease. They also demonstrate that there is no one treatment for breast cancer; therapy must be tailored to the individual.

According to Dr. Bernard Fisher, a breast-cancer specialist at the University of Pittsburgh and director of several major U.S. studies on treating the disease, the Italian study "is very important."

"It's one of a series of studies which indicate the reasonableness of doing conservative surgery," he said, "and it points out the need

for further large-scale trials" to evaluate more fully the various treatment approaches.

For almost a century, virtually all breast-cancer patients were treated by removal of the entire breast, the chest-wall muscles beneath the breast and the lymph nodes under the arm. These radical mastectomies sometimes result in lasting difficulties in movement, limited choices of clothing and problems with breast reconstruction.

In recent years, however, scattered preliminary studies have suggested that less extensive surgery might be as effective, particularly when the tumor is small. The widely publicized findings prompted many women to request modified surgery and forced surgeons to reconsider old dogma.

Moderated Operation

In the United States, the radical has given way to a modified operation that spares the major chest muscle but removes the entire breast and the lymph nodes. A majority of patients have only the lump removed, and usually have weeks of radiation treatments afterward.

In the Italian study, begun in 1973 by Dr. Umberto Veronesi at the National Cancer Institute in Milan, 701 women whose cancers were smaller than two centimeters in diameter, or about three-fourths of an inch, and whose lymph nodes appeared to be free of cancer were randomly assigned to undergo radical mastectomy or removal of the quarter of the breast that harbored the tumor, and the lymph nodes in the armpit.

Those in the partial mastectomy group underwent up to six weeks of radiation treatments after surgery. All women in both groups treated since 1976 and found to have the cancer spread to the lymph nodes also received chemotherapy for a year.

Dr. Veronesi and his co-workers reported no difference between the groups in the percentage of patients who survived free of cancer recurrence for up to 7½ years after treatment.

Complications in treatment occurred in 16 of 352 patients with limited surgery and radiation therapy, and in 23 of 349 patients treated by radical mastectomy. After the first five years of the study, 83 percent of those who had radical surgery and 84 percent of those with a partial mastectomy were alive and free of cancer.

Flea socks aren't anything special just white, knee-high athletic socks that make it easier to see the little monsters. Also, flea socks are a kind of gauge: Sit on the couch with your feet on the shag carpet and count. Half a dozen fleas on the socks inside 60 seconds means you've got a big problem.

Like thousands of other people in Houston with pets, this household had spent a month solving the problem. Now, after all the work, with the flea socks laundered and retired to the bureau drawer, the pests were back.

He yanked up his pants leg, spotted the black dot, expertly pinched it between thumb and forefinger, savagely flung it into the toilet bowl and flushed before the hard-shelled little beast could jump out. It was one tiny victory, but costly. The water bill can get very high at the rate of one flea per flush.

Living in Houston sometimes seems like a never-ending battle against the jungle. In the moist, fertile atmosphere that creates instant fog on eyeglasses, you do not cultivate a lawn. You keep it from becoming a hayfield. You do not encourage vines to grow. You trim them back lest they creep over the wall and onto the driveway. Plant something — an oleander, a rosebush, an oak tree — and it is certain to prosper.

It will, that is, if the jungle's other runaway creatures, the bugs, can be kept at bay. Pine-tipped beetles and borers are constant threats to the trees that are Houston's chief natural glory. Fire ants lie in wait

Democrats' Ex-Aide Indicted in N.Y. City

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Patrick J. Cunningham, former Democratic chairman of New York State, has been indicted in Manhattan on charges of conspiracy, tax evasion, perjury and obstruction of justice.

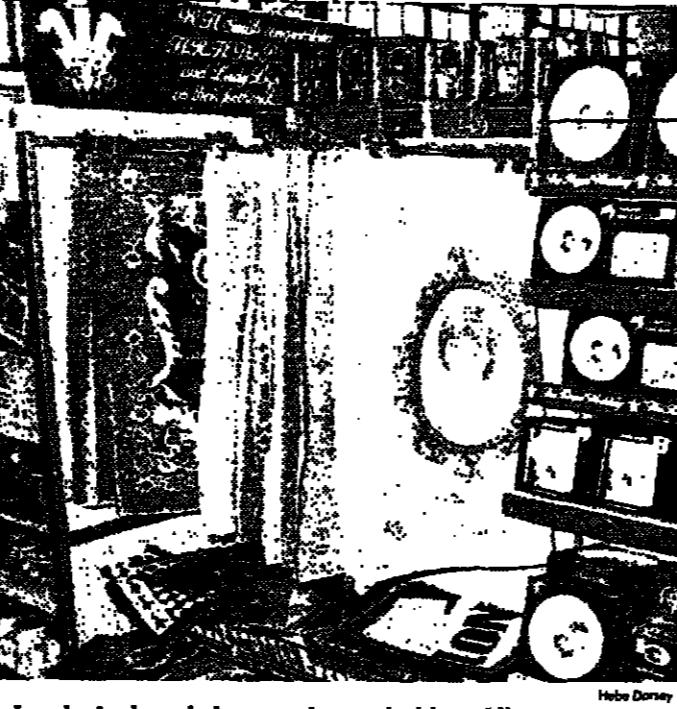
Mr. Cunningham, a 52-year-old lawyer who also served as the party's Bronx leader until 1978, remains a member of the Democratic National Committee. Denying the charges made against him on Wednesday, he said he would be vindicated in a trial and would not resign his national committee post.

DEATH NOTICE

We regret to announce the death of ROBERT E. OSCAR on June 23rd, in Chicago.

Was President of Petersen International Corporation, Director and past President of the Petersen Foundation, Director of the Overseas Automotive Club and founder and past President of the Automotive Exporters Club.

No flowers, but donations received by Peter Oscar and France on behalf of Ohio State University for the Robert E. Oscar Scholarship in International Marketing, Petersen International France, SILIC 181, 94523 Rungis Cedex. Tel.: (01) 686-56-50.



London's shopwindows are jammed with wedding mementos.

The Royal Wedding

'Six Months of Mush' — The Gush of Souvenirs

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "We're in for six months of mush," lamented Willis Hamilton, the anti-monarchist member of Parliament, at the news of Prince Charles' engagement to Lady Diana Spencer.

Whatever his motivations, the man was dead right. The royal romance has turned into a huge business bonanza and something of a soggy souvenir nightmare. No less than 1,017 different souvenir items were enumerated by *The Sunday Times*, which recently did a two-page color photo of them (and estimated the souvenir and tourism boom at £400 million). You can get "The King and Di" (jumping the gun for the sake of a pun) on literally everything — except rugs, and that only because the Lord Chamberlain decided it would not be acceptable to have people walking on the royal face. Neither should you wear them on your chest, but he could not stop the flood of T-shirts into the market.

Otherwise, everything goes. The most popular picture is that candid one of Lady Di leaning on her fiancé's shoulder. It's everywhere — on so-called heritage posters, jugs, mugs and cups (66 different models), dish towels and cookie jars, toffees and chocolate boxes, medallions, thimbles, playing cards and needlepoint kits, T-shirts (not counting one with a scruffy and very bored little man asking "What wedding?") and badges. My favorite: a naughty "Don't do it, Di." One oddball item is "Be a Royal Chauffeur," a waving-at-the-crowd Lady Di cutout to put in your car window.

Nobody has come up with a replica of the wedding dress — a well-kept secret signed by Elizabeth and David Emanuel, who are now reportedly asking stiff fees just for an interview — but his-and-hers rings can be had, £5.95 for a fake sapphire-and-diamond look-alike engagement ring, £115 for the prince's signet ring. Suggestions for presents for a royal bridegroom (courtesy of *Harpers and*

Queen's magazine, which shops only at Asprey's) include such essentials as an ivory-and-Red Stau-

nosa chess set, £75, and a silver sturgeon caviar dish at £3,650.

On the souvenir market, there is also a "Royal Crown Set," consisting of "five historic crowns struck by the royal mint for only £6.95," as the brochure will tell you, silver teaspoons and crystal daintiness and even a new Bible, from Oxford University Press, engraved with the Prince of Wales' three feathers. Posters galore, the most chic being the one devised for the cover of "Royal Weddings in Vogue" by British Vogue, whose editors have been quietly and proudly advising Lady Diana on dressing and makeup. Successfully too, as Lady Diana look-alikes spread throughout London like an epidemic.

In a totally different, non-chic and nothing-is-sacred mood, the Daily Star irreverently came up with "A Potty Way to Mark the Big Day," a piece of information to the effect that somebody once produced a royal chamber pot souvenir to mark Prince Albert and Queen Victoria's wedding, 141 years ago. "Queen Victoria was clearly not amused," they say. Also irreverent is a magazine article headlined "Should anyone marry as young as Lady Di?" The answer, from quite a few people who have had to do their own housekeeping, is a loud no.

British Airways' in-flight magazine, *High Life*, has a Come to Britain flag on the cover, next to a smiling and rather fetching Lady Diana, nicknamed "Charlie's Angel." That magazine also says that at one point, Queen Elizabeth reportedly told her son that "The idea of this romance going on for another year is intolerable to everyone concerned."

Stamp Market

More than 70 countries are issuing special stamps to celebrate the royal wedding. There are books to tell you everything you wanted to know about the royal couple — and then some. There is the richly red "Royal Wedding," which has to be the most expensive of the lot, what with information on "His Parents' Marriage" and "Her Parents' Marriages," "A Proud Grandmother," "A Sister for the Prince," "A Mother's Influence" and "A Father's Pride," "Charlie's Aunt" and "Uncle Dickie," and the delightfully unpronounceable Myfyrwr Yn Aberystwyth (that one has to do with Wales). Another irresistible piece, delicately entitled "Linked With His Name," is an exhaustive and slightly tactless list of the girls "the world's most eligible bachelor" did not marry. The sister of the bride is one of them.

Given her age and background, Lady Diana, dubbed "Girl of the '80s," can hardly compete but she does rate a few chapters, including "Diana's Story," which starts,

"Other books include: 'The Queen and Her Court, a Guide to British Monarchy Today,' 'Charles in His Own Words,' 'Invitation to a Royal Wedding,' 'The Royal Engagement,' which discloses that the couple met under good, albeit Chinese omens (he was born in the year of the Rat and Lady Diana, who turned 20 on Wednesday, in the year of the Ox), 'Charles, a Prince of Our Times,' and Australian wit Clive James' 'Charles Charming's Challenges on the Pathway to the Throne.'

The most romantic of the lot has to be "Romantic Royal Marriages" by the bride's gushing step-grandmother, Barbara Cartland, while the devastating Private Eye's "Born to be a Queen" was collected by Sylvie Krin (also known for "Love in the Saddle," story of another royal romance). "The Royal Betrothal" (this one heavily creased) goes after the market with one chapter on "How the Children Will Be Addressed."

No wonder quite a few people are leaving town.

Theater

U.S. Company Blends Styles

By Jason Weiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Vacuum," the first production of Chris Hardman's new Antenna company, is theater that presents American archetypes with visual methods derived from the Oriental stage.

The company, based in Sausalito, Calif., and a division of Snake Theater, which Hardman co-founded in 1972, continues Snake's mixing of non-Western theatrical traditions with American image-making. Hardman cited Indonesian masked dancing and the simplicity of Kabuki as influences, and says he first learned "how to make a visual theater" from Peter Schumann's Bread and Puppet, which he worked with more than 10 years ago.

Using a "public research process" — questionnaires, telephone and radio interviews, on-the-street interviews — the voices of housewives, salesmen and others provide most of the quadrophonically taped text.

One member of the family

rushes to the supermarket the next morning to buy a room-fogging aerosol insecticide. Sold out. To another supermarket. Sold out there, too. Finally the insecticide is found and 11 cans purchased.

Meanwhile, the house has been torn up. Every corner has been vacuumed, and the cleaner bags disposed of outside. All the beds have been stripped and the bedclothes laundered. All cooking and eating surfaces have been covered. It is a morning's work, about as much time as it takes to clean a house.

The cats are taken into the yard and dipped. They do not accept it lightly, and gloves must be worn.

Finally, the householder em-

places the aerosol bombs and sets

them off a room at a time, working

from the back of the house to the front, like a retreating platoon blowing the bridges. Everyone

leaves the house.

Four hours later, free at last — until that night in the living room. One flea. But one flea does not an infestation make, and so far there have been no more.

Then in rushes a family member

from outside. The tides are both

good and bad. The fleas are gone, but the mosquitoes are eating me alive."

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Show Biz

Elvis Presley: The Cash Register Continues to Rock

Money doesn't talk, it swears.
Bob Dylan

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A hot night in Memphis, 27 years ago this week, The Sun Record Co., in a former grocery store next to a used car lot: "We record anything, anywhere, anytime."

Two young country-guitar pickers and a slap-bass player have been recording Arthur (Big Boy) Crudup's "That's All Right Mama" and Bill Monroe's "Blue Moon of Kentucky." The hillbilly instrumentation gave the first, a black blues, a country sound, while the singer, Elvis Presley, cutting his first record, managed to sound like Monroe's country hits.

In the control room, Sun's president, engineer, account salesman and shipping clerk, Sam Phillips, exclaimed: "Five fine, man; hell that's different." His prayer: "If I could find a white man who had the Negro sound and feeling, I could make a billion dollars" — had been answered.

Two recent books, "Sun Records: The Brief History of the Legendary Record Label," by Col. Escott and Marin Hawkins, and Jerry Hopkins' "Elvis, The Final Years," and the film "This Is Elvis," which opened in the United States next month, document the rise and fall of the man about whom The Beatles said: "Before Elvis, there was nobody."

Recording Greats
Escott and Hawkins quote Phillips: "The Negroes had no place to record in the South . . . so I set up a studio in 1950 to make records of those great Negro artists," Howlin' Wolf, Ike Turner, B.B. King, Rosco Gordon, Walter Horton and Sleepy John Estes were some of the black artists who wandered in and out of Sun's tiny studio on the corner of Union and Marshall. Then Phillips started discovering one white country star after another: Johnny Cash, Jerry Lee Lewis, Carl Perkins.

Presley's records hit quickly, but Phillips thought Perkins could be



Four faces of Elvis show toll of his career as he grew older.

bigger. He sold Presley's contract to RCA for \$35,000 (an astronomical sum in 1955). Phillips missed the jackpot, but the music he helped create, which came to be called "The Memphis Sound," made money for a lot of people including himself and he once pointed out proudly: "Until rock 'n' roll came along, the worst discrimination in America was music. You had pop music for a certain type of people; you had country music which was supposedly for another class; and you had what was called 'race' music, black music. I just hope I played some part in breaking that segregation down."

One of the more moving scenes in the film, which neatly mixes documentary and acted footage, shows Elvis as a child listening to the black bluesman Furry Lewis play bottleneck guitar and sing on a broken-down porch. The scene embodies the entire history of the overpowering black influence on American popular music. In real life, Lewis, now 87, lives in a remarkably similar crooked wooden house with car wrecks in the yard, a scene that recalls Walker Evans' photographs about the great depression.

According to Hopkins, Elvis made \$71,609 more than that. He sent his pilot and private plane from Memphis to Dallas for a sack of hamburgers from an all-night snack-bar he liked. He owned four airplanes at the same time. One day he bought 14 Cadillacs, one for a woman he didn't know who just happened to be passing by. His jeweler, Sol Schwartz, said: "He'd say, 'I'll take that, that, that and that.' He was like a kid in a candy store."

He rented movie houses and entire amusement parks after midnight, the only way he could enjoy those places in peace. He rode the Dodgem car without holding on, the roller coaster standing up.

He loved guns and shot at TV sets with the Derringer he carried in his boot when he didn't like the programs. Robert Goulet was shot more than once — Elvis hated Goulet," Hopkins says. He once set a wooden building on fire by spraying it with a Browning automatic rifle. While his father ran around trying to smother the flames, Elvis was doubled over laughing. "Oh, Daddy," he said, "let it burn. It's only money."

Reading an article about an old woman who needed a wheelchair, he bought her an electric one with all the accessories, delivered it himself, and just walked away.

As the money burned, Elvis was surrounded by strangers who once were his friends, who got him girls and drugs. "The King," who had been given a narcotics agent badge (he loved cops) by Richard Nixon, took so many uppers, downers, painkillers and depressants that "polypharmacy" was given as the probable cause of his death on Aug. 17, 1977.

The film ends with a freeze of Elvis on stage singing "My Way" in Las Vegas, about which he once said: "I hate this place. I hate it."

Life After Life

Hopkins goes on to illustrate that as far as business is concerned there is life after life. Presley's manager, Col. Tom Parker, had "ALWAYS ELVIS" stamped on his stationery and said: "We're keeping Elvis alive. I talked to him this morning and he told me to carry on."

Sam Phillips changed the call letters of the Memphis radio station he owned to WLVS.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Agache-Willot Told to Help Bail Out Boussac

AP-Dow Jones

LILLE, France — The entire Agache-Willot group must help the Boussac Saint Frères textile company out of its financial difficulties, the newly appointed head of the Agache-Willot group said Thursday.

Albert Chassagnon told employee representatives that Boussac, which was put into receivership last week, will require immediate financial aid of 350 million francs (about \$61 million) a month to cover its operating costs and thus continue to operate.

Boussac employs more than 20,000 workers in 80 textile mills. French Labor Minister Jean Aurox has said he will outline the government's position Friday.

Alsthom-Atlantique in Deal with Hazemeyer

AP-Dow Jones

PARIS — Alsthom-Atlantique, the French heavy electrical engineering and shipbuilding group, said Thursday it has agreed with Societe Hazemeyer, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hazemeyer of the Netherlands, with a view to rationalizing their activities in the field of low-tension electrical equipment.

Alsthom-Atlantique, whose major shareholder is the Cie Générale d'Electricité group, said the decision was motivated by the desire to create a unit of international dimensions. Financial details of the agreement were not disclosed.

Alsthom-Atlantique will take over the low-tension electrical equipment manufacturing activities of Hazemeyer at its plant at Saint-Quentin, north of here, where Alsthom-Atlantique has a plant producing similar products. Hazemeyer will continue to market the products covered by the accord through its sales network under its own trade mark.

Searle Says Swiss Give Approval to Sweetener

Reuters

SKOKIE, Ill. — Swiss health authorities have approved the marketing of G.D. Searle's aspartame sweetener, the company said.

Searle said Wednesday the approval includes use of the product in tabletop sweeteners, beverage mixes, breakfast cereals, desserts, toppings mixes and chewing gum. The sweetener has been introduced under the Canderel brand name in France, Belgium and Luxembourg, the firm said.

Braniff Agrees with Banks on Debt Deferral

Reuters

DALLAS — Braniff International has reached agreement with 37 lenders and insurance companies under which all payments on the company's debt will be deferred until Feb. 1, 1982, the owner of Braniff Airways said Thursday.

Braniff and the lenders will begin talks on reaching agreement in principle in early autumn on a complete restructuring of Braniff's private debt of close to \$700 million. Final documentation of the restructuring will be completed before Feb. 1, 1982.

Braniff said in its annual report for 1980 it could not continue operating unless it was able to reschedule its debt, of which \$40 million was due Thursday. Braniff said that no interest will be charged on all its debt from July 1 to next Feb. 1.

BL Selling Alvis Military Vehicle Offshoot

Reuters

LONDON — BL Motor will sell its profitable Alvis offshoot, makes military vehicles, to United Scientific Holdings for £27 million (\$34 million), Britain's ailing state-owned automaker said Thursday. It said the sale was in line with its policy of concentrating on its main activities of producing cars, trucks and buses.

Lafarge Denies Breaking Pact with Portland

Reuters

MONTREAL — Canada Cement Lafarge, the subsidiary of France's Lafarge Copepe, has not violated any agreement with General Portland in connection with its takeover bid of \$45 a share, company president John Redfern said Thursday.

He said Lafarge had not reviewed the papers filed in connection with a General Portland suit against Lafarge but that "we intend vigorously to defend the claims against us."

Portland has obtained a temporary restraining order from a Texas court preventing Lafarge from violating the terms of an agreement with it. Portland alleges that Lafarge agreed not to purchase Portland's shares without approval from Portland's board.

U.S. Pensions Widen Overseas Holdings

By Daniel Hertzberg
AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — Once, major U.S. pension funds, fearful of unfamiliar markets and gyrating currencies, kept their cash holdings at home. But today, a U.S. pension manager, having decided that there are opportunities to be found in the world outside the New York Stock Exchange, may include in his portfolio shares of a Japanese drug maker or a Hong Kong land company.

Foreign holdings of U.S. corporate pension funds are growing rapidly. In 1980, they increased 83 percent from the previous year, to \$3.25 billion from \$1.75 billion, according to Intersec Research, a firm that monitors pension fund investments. Intersec said that total corporate pension assets amount to \$300 billion. The firm predicted that by 1985, funds invested abroad could reach \$25 billion.

Better Performance

Many foreign equity markets have outperformed U.S. markets in the past decade. For example, an index of Japanese stocks gained an annual rate of 16.7 percent between 1970 and 1979, according to Morgan Guaranty. During the same period, the average total annual return was 11.7 percent in Switzerland and 9.1 percent in West Germany. The average increase in U.S. stocks was 3.5 percent.

One reason for the higher re-

turns abroad is that the figures reflect fluctuations in the value of currency. The fortunate investor benefits both from price gains of his foreign stocks and from a currency windfall if the dollar drops against, say, the yen or the Deutsche mark.

Furthermore, foreign markets "don't move in lock step with the U.S. markets," said John Nagornik, the head of asset management at State Street Bank & Trust in Boston. When the U.S. stock market is declining, the Japanese market may be doing well. U.S. institutions can reduce the volatility of their portfolios by investing overseas.

But playing foreign markets is difficult. For one thing, there is currency exposure. One can lose as well as win on currency fluctuations. "If you invest in United Kingdom securities, you're speculating in the pound," Mr. Barksdale said. Such currency risks can be reduced by spreading investments among several foreign markets. But the costs remain.

Many small foreign markets are thin; a transaction involving a \$1 million block of stock, for instance, can disrupt trading. Foreign bond markets are illiquid; a resale market sometimes does not exist. Tremendous price swings in a stock market such as Hong Kong's can leave U.S. traders dizzy. The index for the Hong Kong market maintained by Capital International of Geneva ranged between 471 and 1,101 last year. And, finally, financial disclosure practices overseas are not up to U.S. standards.

"Published earnings aren't real earnings," cautioned Landon Thomas, executive vice president of Fiduciary Trust in New York. "Research is essential."

Pension funds are bound by regulations to invest conservatively because the money is imposed to be there when people retire and are ready to collect their pensions. But today, U.S. financial markets no longer look as attractive as they once did. High inflation and record interest rates have battered investors. The bond market's plunge, in particular, "has been a shattering experience" for many of the funds, said Edgar Barksdale of Rogers, Casey & Barksdale, a pension consulting firm.

To beat inflation, U.S. institutions have rushed to diversify into new areas, including real estate, oil and gas-drilling partnerships, and foreign stocks. Low inflation rates and rapid economic growth in Japan and West Germany particularly has impressed U.S. investors.

EEC Places Strict Limits On Production of Steel

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Strict curbs on the bulk of Common Market steel production for the next three months were announced Thursday by the EEC Commission.

The announcement was made as ambassadors of European community states met to try to overcome Italian objections to part of an agreement on measures to help the crisis-hit steel industry reached by EEC industry ministers last week.

EEC steel firms will have to cut output of products derived from steel coils, accounting for some 45 percent of EEC production, by between 17 and 28 percent compared to an average of their production levels at set times during the past seven years.

They will also be obliged to cut production of merchant bars and reinforcing bars, used chiefly in the construction industry, by 30 percent for the period from Wednesday until the end of September, the Commission said.

These are the products over which the Commission is maintaining emergency production curbs over the next year. The cuts are designed to raise prices and help return the EEC's loss-making steel industry to profitability.

The sources said Italy accepted the extension of the Commission's

Jobless Rate In U.S. Drops 0.3% in June

Statistical Change Qualifies Analysis

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. unemployment rate unexpectedly dropped in June to 7.3 percent, but the decline is not a "believable trend" because of large technical swings in the figures, the Labor Department reported Thursday.

The 7.3 percent rate, after seasonal adjustment, was a return to the jobless rate of February to April. May's rate had increased to 7.6 percent.

The monthly measurement showed the biggest shrinkage in the civilian labor force on record, 1.2 million in June. That was apparently the result of an earlier than usual end of the college school year, which confused the seasonal adjustment process, said Jack Breger, Bureau of Labor statistics analyst. The result was an unemployment rate that seemed to go down.

"It's not a believable trend," Mr. Breger said.

In addition to June's record drop in the civilian labor force, the Labor Department household survey showed a similar \$40,000 drop in employment, more than during the sharp recessions of last year and the mid-1970s.

Mr. Breger said that "840,000 is probably largely essentially a correction for increases in earlier months."

Unemployment traditionally rises in June as many young people leave school to enter the labor market, a factor compensated for in the government's seasonal adjustment formula for the month.

But this year, many colleges ended the school year in early May, and students had already secured jobs by June. As a result, the government's seasonal adjustments over-corrected and drove the total June unemployment rate down.

Mr. Breger said his department had no choice but to stick with the figures, despite the obvious discrepancies. "We were certainly not going to fudge the data just to make it look right," he said.

French, W. German Jobless

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — Unemployment rose in both West Germany and France in June, official statistics showed Thursday. Joblessness in West Germany for June was 4.8 percent of the work force, rising to 1.26 million from 1.23 million in May. In France, 1.82 million workers were unemployed, up 1.5 percent from 1.79 million in May.

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PARIS — Joblessness

GAO Raises Doubts on Ex-Im Bank

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Export-Import Bank is running out of money because of its policy of matching other governments' low interest loans to exporters, the General Accounting Office says.

The congressional investigation agency said in a report Wednesday that the U.S. government bank's ability to remain self-supporting in the future "is now in doubt." Ex-Im Bank has traditionally been self-sustaining, but it is faced with a probable operating loss next year and rising losses in later years.

The report said that in meeting concessionary financing by foreign governments the Ex-Im Bank, which helps finance exports, had kept its interest rates low, borrowing money at more than 13 percent and returning it at 9 percent or less.

Compounding the problem, the report said, was the government's failure to negotiate changes in 1978 international guidelines on minimum interest rates and repayment terms for government export loans. The United States considers France to be the main obstacle to a new agreement.

The GAO report said the Ex-Im Bank would probably need to borrow more or have money appropriated by Congress if its financial position continued to deteriorate.

John Lange, acting deputy assistant Treasury secretary, said the Treasury believed Ex-Im Bank should continue to meet foreign competition and that its problems would subside when interest rates declined under President Reagan's economic program.

Japan, France Compete

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan's Export-Import Bank said Thursday that it is considering supplying a loan outside guidelines of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for a Tunisian cement plant project, valued at 45 billion yen (\$1.97 million), to match a mixed credit France is understood to be offering.

Japan's loan for 20 years with annual interest at about 6 percent is below the OECD's guidelines for officially-supported export credits, which call for a minimum interest rate of 7.75 percent and a maximum loan period of 10 years in Tunisia's case. However, the bank said, the OECD allows deviation where a loan has more than 25-percent grant element.

France is understood to be offering a mixed credit for the project, using funds from Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, an aid organization for official development assistance, to take advantage of the deviation clause, the Japanese bank said.

Rollei Singapore Goes Into Receivership

Solo Operation A Quick Failure

Reuters

SINGAPORE — The two shareholders of Rollei Singapore said in a joint statement Thursday that the company will be unable to survive and has therefore gone into receivership.

The shareholders, Norddeutsche Landesbank Girotzentrale and the Development Bank of Singapore, said they appointed Peter Marwick Mitchell as receiver and manager of the company.

This follows the application for insolvency proceedings by Rollei-Werke Franke und Heideck of Braunschweig, West Germany, on June 25. That action removed from Rollei Singapore all research and development support.

Capital Needed

Although a separate legal entity from Rollei Braunschweig, about 75 percent of Rollei Singapore's output is sold to the West German company but net sales have been insufficient to cover group expenses, the two banks said.

A worldwide search for partners to bring the necessary technology and expertise into Singapore also has failed, the banks said.

Only about 25 percent of the company's business in Singapore was involved in non-

photo products such as calculators and high speed printers, and a large capital injection would have been required for this part of its activity to compensate for loss of its camera business, Rollei Singapore managing Director Harald Koch said.

He said there are parties interested in taking over the Singapore operation, subject to various terms and conditions. But other companies officials said they do not expect any takeover offers before more settled conditions are established by the receiver.

The statement by the two banks said that "every reasonable effort will be made to aid and to minimize hardship faced by Rollei Singapore's employees taking into account normal receivership procedures."

Some of the 4,000 workers reportedly staged protests at the plant Thursday after reports in the local press said about 80 recently hired workers had been fired.

DBS owns 25 percent of Rollei Singapore's 38 million Singapore dollar (\$27.2 mil-

lion) capital and Norddeutsche Landesbank holds the remaining 75 percent.

As earlier reported, Mr. Koch said the company had loans outstanding of \$10 million to the DBS and of 28 million Singapore dollars to the West German bank.

Substantial Losses

The group as a whole, including both Rollei Braunschweig and Rollei Singapore, has been incurring continuing and substantial losses since 1975.

Up to the end of 1980, accumulated total group loss was about 400 million Deutsche marks. Negative factors that forced Rollei Braunschweig to apply for formal receivership included Japanese competition, the rising U.S. and Singapore dollar and yen exchange rates against the Deutsche mark, as well as rising interest rates.

Last week Rollei Singapore announced it would continue its present operations despite the fact that Rollei-Braunschweig had applied for insolvency proceedings in Germany.

Norddeutsche Landesbank, which has already written off 600 million DM of loans made to the camera company, has said it remains Rollei's principal creditor.

U.S. Rests Case in Bid to Break Up AT&T

By Peter Behr
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has rested its case in the antitrust suit seeking to break up American Telephone & Telegraph and has begun the wait for counter-attacks from AT&T and, perhaps, the White House.

After introducing a final group of documents Wednesday, the department's chief trial attorney, Jerry Connell, brought the government's case to a close, following 61 days of testimony by 93 witnesses.

U.S. District Judge Harold Greene praised both sides for moving the trial along smoothly through its first phase. To Mr. Connell, he said, "Without indicating anything at all about the merits, you did manage in four months to properly present your side of the case."

Mr. Connell told reporters that he was "very pleased" with the government's case, which accuses AT&T of conspiring to eliminate or frustrate competition in the markets for telecommunications equipment and intercity phone service.

George Saunders, AT&T's lead attorney, said he too, thought the government had told its story well.

"They gave an opportunity for anyone who has a complaint against the Bell System to testify," he said. "I don't think they've told a new story.... I think the story is a weak one."

Mr. Saunders said the company was ready to begin its defense Monday by calling Dr. Ian Ross, president of Bell Laboratories, AT&T's research arm, the first of an expected 350 to 450 defense witnesses. But Judge Greene called a month's recess, and the defense will begin presenting its case on Aug. 3.

Defense Ready

Both Mr. Saunders and Mr. Connell said they expect the trial to conclude late this year and said they had no idea where the Reagan administration stands on the case, which has divided some of President Reagan's chief Cabinet advisers.

A special Cabinet-level task force has recommended that the

government abandon the case on grounds that it is disrupting the telecommunications industry at a time when foreign competition is becoming a serious threat, according to administration officials.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige has said that he disagrees with the Justice Department's plan to break up AT&T, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has said that AT&T's communications network is too important to the national security to be subjected to antitrust prosecution.

But that thrust was stalled, at least for a time, following a reportedly inconclusive review of the issue by Mr. Reagan and Cabinet officials two weeks ago. Instead, William Baxter, assistant attorney general and head of the antitrust division, who favors continuing the litigation, was asked to suggest a legislative plan for dividing AT&T into smaller pieces that would satisfy the Justice Department, officials said.

Justice Department spokesman Tom DeCaro said Wednesday he believes that no final decisions have been made on the telecommunications issues.

Despite the tremendous stakes in the case, it has been a model of courtroom brevity and geniality, both sides agreed, in sharp contrast with the Justice Department's much longer and contentious antitrust suit against International Business Machines.

Judge Greene took part in some bantering Wednesday about the volleyball contests between Justice and AT&T trial teams at a joint picnic last week. "I've gotten some publicity about being athletic at the volleyball game that will surprise my friends no end," said the judge.

The bantering continued at the close of Wednesday's session. Asked by reporters to cite some highlights of the government's case, Mr. Connell mentioned a surprise witness from a small AT&T competitor, Telesciences, who said his company was unsuccessful in selling its telephone monitoring equipment to Bell affiliates despite its superior quality compared with Bell's Western Electric equipment.

"Don't get too far out on that limb, Jerry," Mr. Saunders told him. "We're getting ready to see it off."

Tokyo Exchange

	July 2, 1981		
Aichi Chem.	280	Allis-Chalm.	Yen
Alfa Laval	1,570	Allis-Chalm.	292
Canon	265	Allis-Chalm.	292
Daikin Ind.	265	Alps Elec.	292
Fuji Bank	401	Nikkei Securities	292
Hanwa	260	Nippon Gas	292
Hitchi	983	Nissens Elec.	292
Kawasaki Motor	1,138	Shimpo	292
L.H.I.	260	Sanyo Corp.	292
Mitsubishi Air L.	200	Sanyo Electric Corp.	292
Mitsui El. Pwr.	220	Suntomo Chem.	277
Mitsui Steel	205	Suntomo Metal	277
Kirin Brewery	472	Tokio	248
Kubota	345	Tokio Ind.	248
Mitsubishi Ind.	345	Tokio Marine	248
Mitsui E. Ind.	265	Toshiba	247
Mitsubishi Hvy Ind.	295	Vemach	245
Mitsubishi Oil Ind.	295		

New Index: 587.47 Previous: 587.47

High: 589.53

Low: 586.93

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

July 2, 1981

Source: London Times

Yen

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	ECU	SDR
1 M.	189% - 191%	125% - 126%	9% - 10%	11% - 12%	24 - 25	14% - 14%
2 M.	185% - 189%	125% - 126%	9% - 9%	12% - 12%	23 - 24	14% - 14%
3 M.	184% - 187%	125% - 126%	9% - 10%	12% - 12%	23% - 23%	14% - 14%
4 M.	179% - 179%	125% - 126%	9% - 10%	12% - 13%	20% - 21%	14% - 14%
1 Y.	14% - 17%	125% - 126%	9% - 9%	13% - 13%	18% - 19%	14% - 15%

Source: London Times

Yen

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County Bank

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Crédit Lyonnais

Crédit Suisse First Boston

Deutsche Girozentrale

Development Bank of Singapore Limited

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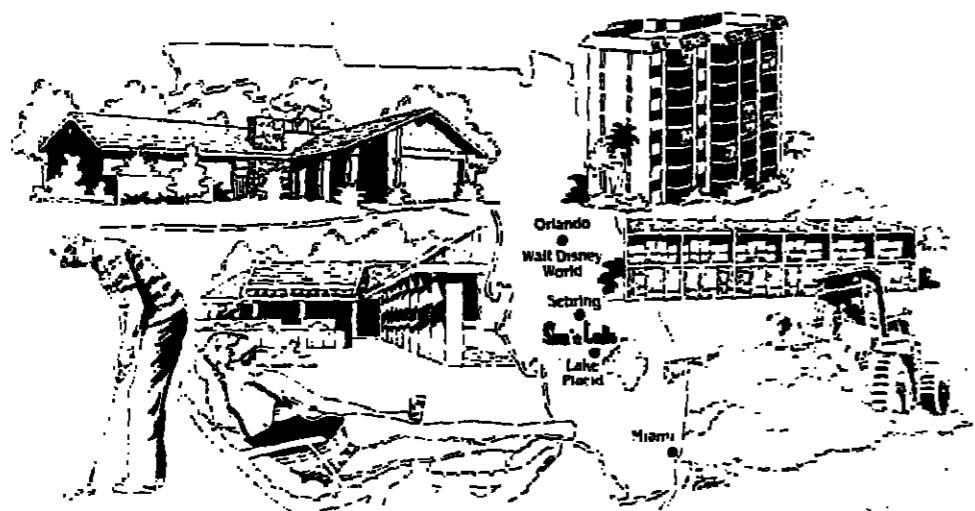
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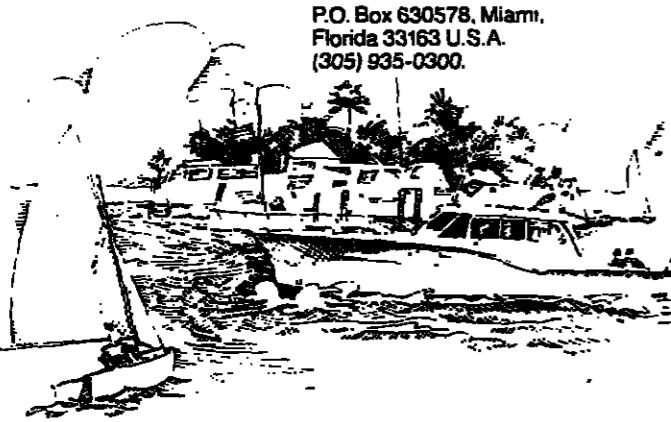
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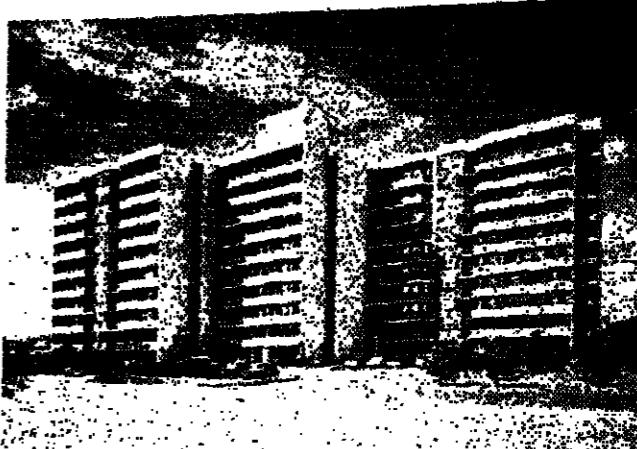
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Observer

The Hot Dog Myth

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The Moral Majority and the Fourth of July remind me of hot dogs. The Fourth of July reminds me of hot dogs because for years I have felt an obligation to eat hot dogs on this holiday. Hot dogs seemed like the patriotic thing to eat.

I could blame this on the Chevrolet people. For two or three years now they have been broadcasting a radio spiel suggesting that hot dogs, apple pie and Chevrolet represent the apex of patriotism. The truth is, however, that I feel no patriotic duty to buy a Chevrolet or eat apples.

In fact, I haven't eaten apple pie in several years. Apple pie hasn't been any good since Mom quit making it and the frozen-pastry industry took over the job.

I recall numerous movies made during World War II in which American boys told Fascist beasts they would be soundly defeated because they were up against a whole nation fighting for the two-pants suit, the Brooklyn Dodgers and Mom's homemade apple pie.

Well, maybe the Fascists triumphed after all, since the two-pants suit, the Brooklyn Dodgers and Mom's apple pie have all been wiped out. Nevertheless, I thought the pie, at least, well worth dying for. I felt the same way about lemonade, another indispensable adjunct to Fourth of July cuisine at one time, though now scarcely fit to cool your feet.

To be frank about it, hot dogs aren't any good either, but the problem goes beyond that. I have a terrible suspicion that hot dogs were not ever any good. This is what makes me think of the Moral Majority.

The Moral Majority seems to be composed of people under the impression that the modern age has destroyed something that was good in the past and determined to restore those old excellencies. I am in agreement as regards apple pie, the two-pants suit, the Brooklyn Dodgers and lemonade, and might even join up if they could persuade

Ronald Reagan to bring back these splendors.

I remember the hot dog back in the macaroni-and-cheese age when it seemed the dandiest thing you could sink your teeth in, but that may have been because almost any contestable would have produced feelings of delight after long engagement with macaroni and cheese.

The 1981 hot dog is certainly very inferior eating, whether concocted of chicken remnants or more traditional stuff, whether cheap or fancy. Variations in quality make no real difference. In my opinion, the hot dog is inferior eating because the hot dog is a very inferior idea whose dullness has managed to escape public attention under camouflage of pickles, onion and mustard.

Why should this be the quintessence of patriotic eating when such glories as the crab cake, fried sausage and liver wrapped wrapped in pancake are available? I cannot guess.

Maybe we are suckers for salesmen's myths. Maybe simple gullibility accounts for our faith in golden ages, which leads us to yearn for pasts that never existed. There is a touch of this in the Moral Majority's passion for restoring a golden age of sexual behavior when everyone was a virgin unto the marriage bed, except for wretched sinners who paid for their derelictions in suffering and shame, thereby earning themselves a chance to square their debts to the society.

Did such an age ever really exist? Real lemonade and Mom's apple pie did. I remember them distinctly. On the other hand, the anecdotes told by men 50 and 40 years old, it believed, strongly suggested that virgins even then were almost as rare as the dodo bird.

This does not mean that the golden age of sexual behavior did not exist at some earlier time. Not in the 1920s, of course. They weren't called "Roaring" for nothing. Perhaps back in the 19th century, but Americans then had a different view of morality. Half of them thought slavery was swell. My guess is that the golden sexual past has a lot in common with the golden age of the hot dog.

Oh, well, what matter? It's the Fourth of July. Let's be thankful nobody has got around yet to ruining watermelon.

New York Times Service

Bonding Patterns: 007's WomenBy Judy Klemesrud
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — They always seem to wear the skimpies of bikinis, and they often carry weapons — perhaps even a miniature A-bomb. Their hair is long, their smiles are pouty and their names are memorable. First there was Honeychile Rider (played by Ursula Andress), and later came Pussy Galore (Honour Blackman), Kissy Suzuki (Mie Hama), Tiffany Case (Jill St. John) and Holly Goodhead (Lois Chiles).

In the film business, they are known as "the Bond girls," because they are the chief love interests of James Bond, British Secret Service Agent 007, in the Ian Fleming adventure series. With the 12th Bond film, "For Your Eyes Only," another Bond girl has been added to the roster. Her hair is long, her smile is pouty, and her real name is more memorable than that of the character she plays. She is Carole Bouquet, a dark-haired, green-eyed, 23-year-old French actress who won acclaim in 1977 in Luis Bunuel's film, "That Obscure Object of Desire."

"For Your Eyes Only," she plays Melina Havelock, a half-Greek, half-English marine archaeologist who sets out to avenge the murders of her parents. Along the way she encounters James Bond (played, for the fifth time, by Roger Moore) and they join forces against the villains.

Low Profile

So far, Miss Bouquet has been keeping a low profile in relation to the new film. She was the only major star to be excluded from the film's publicity tour, and one reason, according to Myer Beck, the New York representative for the film's producer, Albert R. (Cubby) Broccoli, is that she was "unprofessional and troublesome while making the film; she even went to sleep on the set." It probably did not help when she said in an interview that Roger Moore was old enough to be her father rather than her lover (she is 33).

This makes her different from most of the Bond girls, who were eager to publicize their respective films, and, by extension, their careers. Britt Ekland, who played Mary Goodnight in

the 1971 film, "Diamonds Are Forever," also British, who has managed to keep busy is

"The Man With the Golden Gun," in 1974, said in an interview: "Doing a Bond film is 30 percent performance and 70 percent publicity. The publicity campaign begins the day you start shooting, and you have to do a photo session a week for a year, and you have to be highly clad. The bikini isn't mandatory, but —" She broke into laughter.

Miss Ekland's career, like that of many of the Bond girls, never really took off after she made "The Man With the Golden Gun." She is now publicizing her candid book of memoirs, "True Brit," and she recently did a cameo role in the CBS mini-series, "Valley of the Dolls."

The two actresses who had

what are perhaps the most successful post-Bond careers are Diana Rigg and Jane Seymour, both British. Miss Rigg played Tracy Vizcana in "On Her Majesty's Secret Service" (1966), one of the two women to marry James Bond on the screen. Perhaps as a result, she wound up being machine-gunned to death by a villain. (George Lazenby played his only Bond in this film.) Miss Seymour played Solitaire, a virgin with remarkable telepathic powers, in "Live and Let Die" (1973), in which Moore first played Bond, succeeding Sean Connery, who starred in six of the films and Lazenby.

Miss Rigg was an actress of note in England before she became widely known there as Emma Peel of TV's "The Avengers." After the Bond film, she was nominated for a Tony award for her performance in "Abelard and Heloise" on Broadway in 1971. She is now in Spain making a film based on an Agatha Christie mystery, "Evil Under the Sun," with Peter Ustinov, James Mason and Maggie Smith.

Impressive Performances

Miss Seymour, a former ballet dancer, followed up her Bond role with impressive performances in films, television and on Broadway. Miss Seymour, who expects a baby around Christmas, recently left the cast of "Amadeus" on her doctor's orders. She plans to marry David Flynn, her manager, on Aug. 18.

Another actress, also British, who was playing Mary Goodnight in

"The Spy Who Loved Me" (1977), recently married the former Beatle Ringo Starr. Lois Chiles, who played Holly Goodhead in "Moonraker" (1979), has been taking acting lessons. A spokesman for Miss Chiles said she was trying to "turn her career around to be a serious actress, and not trade on her beauty."



Some Bond heroines: Carole Bouquet (left), Lois Chiles (center), Honor Blackman.



Some Bond heroines: Carole Bouquet (left), Lois Chiles (center), Honor Blackman.

PEOPLE:**2 Vietnamese Start As West Point Cadets**

Two refugees of the Vietnam war have joined the largest class to ever register at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Hung Vu of New York and Jean Nguyen of Milton, Pa., were among the 1,540 members of the class of 200, of whom women, Hung Vu, 17, who became a citizen June 1, arrived in the United States five years ago, unable even to speak English. Hung Vu's father, Tu Vu, who fled from North Vietnam in 1954 and served 10 years in the South Vietnamese Air Force, came to the United States after escaping to Laos and France. Miss Nguyen's father served in a unit in South Vietnam with one of the officers now in the admissions office at West Point.

* * *

A manuscript for a book described by G.P. Putnam's as the first to be published by an American hostage in Iran has been set for publication. The book, called "Inside and Out: Hostage to Iran, Hostage to Myself," is by Richard I. Queen with Patricia Mass. The book deals in the first half with Queen's experiences as a captive in Tehran. In the second half, Queen, 30, gives "a touching account of visiting the families of those hostages he had left behind after his medical release," Putnam said.

Barbara Bach and Maj. Anya Asanova in "The Spy Who Loved Me" (1977), recently married the former Beatle Ringo Starr. Lois Chiles, who played Holly Goodhead in "Moonraker" (1979), has been taking acting lessons. A spokesman for Miss Chiles said she was trying to "turn her career around to be a serious actress, and not trade on her beauty."

Although not really a "Bond girl," Lois Maxwell has appeared in all 12 of the films, playing Miss Moneypenny, the efficient secretary secretly in love with Agent 007.

"I'm Fleming once told me that he had a lot of plans for Miss Moneypenny and Bond," she said. "But unfortunately, he died before he could put them down on paper."

Today Miss Maxwell, 54, has semi-retired from acting to write a three-times-a-week human interest column for The Toronto Sun, called "Moneypenny."

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The remains of St. Oliver Plunkett, the Irish priest martyred 300 years ago for refusing to renounce Roman Catholicism, were flown to London by helicopter for a special commemorative Mass. The service, conducted at Clapham Common in south London, was attended by the current archbishop of Armagh, Cardinal Thomas O'Fiaich. O'Fiaich's 19th successor as head of the church in all Ireland, O'Fiaich spoke of Plunkett's efforts to achieve understanding between Ireland's Protestants and Catholics — and of his death during the reign of England's King Charles II. Because Plunkett refused to obey the Test Act, which prohibited the celebration of Mass and demanded an oath of allegiance to the Protestant Church of England, he was convicted of treason and, on July 1, 1681, was hanged, drawn and quartered.

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